ICE IN SPANISH AMERICA

Small Consumption of this Summer Luxury in the Tropics.

Refrigerators a Rarity, Especially for Family Use-A Natural Source of Supply in the Mountains-The Natives Buy Food for Immediate Needs Only-Existing Plants.

In compliance with the request of a resident of Nebraska, a Department instruc tion was sent, under date of August 19, 1899, to certain consular officers in Central and South America, requesting information as to the manufacture of ice in the principal cities.

Consul Caldwell writes from San Jose: "The ice business in Costa Rica is small. There are factories in San Jose, Port Limon, and Punta Arenas. I am informed that the small consumption is not due to any lack of appreciation of the advantages of ice, but rather to the fact that the opinion prevails that the ice is not pure. If a factory equipped with the latest improv ed machinery were erected here to furnish ice made from thoroughly distilled water, and the public become convinced of the purity of the ice, the enterprise would probably be a success and the consumption of ice be very greatly increased." Consul General Beaupre, of Guatemala.

writes:
"There are two ice factories in operaequal to the capacity of the plants to produce. The use of ice is mostly confined to saloons, restaurants, and hotels; and it is a rare thing for a family to own a refrigerator or to use ice, except in small quantities at intervals. Owing to the elevation, the weather is never year. evation, the weather is never very warm, and there is no probability of ice ever be-ing used more extensively than at present, except in proportion to the increase of

population.
"In Quezaltenango, the second city of "In Quezaltenango, the second city of the Republic, there are no ice factor.es. Natural ice is obtainable, and is used dur-Natural ice is obtainable, and is used during a portion of the year, but the extreme elevation and cold climate of this city are sufficient to deter anyone from engaging in this business. At Retaihuleu, the terminus of the railroad running from Champerico, a port on the Pacific, into the coffee-growing district, there are two-ice factories, the ice being largely consumed on the coffee plantations. These factories are sufficient for the demand. At E-cuittic a contee plantations. These factories are sufficient for the demand. At Escuintia, a station on the Central Railroad, about mid-way between the port of San Jose de Guat-emala, on the Pacific, and this capital, is an ice factory which supplies the country

"On the northern, or Atlantic, side of the Republic there are no ice plants. At Puerto Barrios, the port from which the Northern Railroad starts, there are received each week by steamer from New Orleans from thirteen to fifteen casks of ice, weighing about 400 pounds each on arrival. This is distributed along the line of this railroad at a price approximating 2 cents per pound in United States currency. At present, there is not sufficient damand at Puerto Barrios to warrant putting in an ice plant; but, should operations in the construction of the Northern Railroad be resumed, as seems probable in the near fu-ture, an ice factory either at El Rancho, Gualan, or Puerto Barrios would be pofica-ble, for the country is extremely hot and

Under date of September 11, 1899, Consul Johnston, of Utilla, Honduras, says: "There are lee plants in opration as Belize and Puerto Cortez; there is also one at La Celba, not running at present. The extent of the use of ice can hardly be estimated as it is bought from the steamers at 3 cents (1.3 cents gold) per pound, if a small ice plant not certifie to much

per pound.

"Ahuachapan, with a population of 10,000, has a single plant furnishing ice. The
electric-lighting company uses its water
power to manufacture ice in the daytime.
Capacity, 3,000 pounds; cost per pound, 12
cents (5,23 cents gold). San Miguel has a
population of 2,000 and one ice plant; retail price, 12 cents per pound."

Consul Mayer writes from Buenos Ayres,
Argentine Republic, that there is at present no chance for machinery at that place.
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from three to four ice machines are now

Argentine Republic, that there is at present no chance for machinery at that place. Ice is manufactured in abundance, and from three to four ice machines are now for sale in the market. Consul Ayres, of Rosario, reports that there are five quite extensive breweries in Rosario, with plants for the manufacture of artificial ice for their own use, and a system of delivery wagons, quite similar to ours in the United States, for the supply of the product to consumers. Besides the breweries, there are two independent ice plants, whereby competition is created, the price to the consumer kept within a reasonable to the lightest bidder. The concession is owned at present by a company in Bogota, and the ice is manufactured in Panama by a plant which has a capacity of about ten tous per day. The consumption of ice here is not very great, to account of the price—

5 cents per pound."

The right to manufacture.

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The right to manufacture to the highest bidder. The concession is owned at present by a company in Bogota, and the ice is manufactured in Panama by a plant which has a capacity of about ten tous per day. The consumption of ice here is not very great, to account of the price—

5 cents per pound."

The fight to manufacture.

Consul Furniss, of Bahia, Brazil, says:

"Ice making was commenced in Bahia several years ago by a Brazilian company; but, as there was no demand for the product, the manufacture was abandoned. About three years ago a German purchased a second-hand ice machine at Pernumbura. Consul Furniss, of Bahia, Brazil, says: a second-hand ice machine at Pernumbuco, eration. a second-hand ice machine at Pernumbuco, moved it here, and commenced business; this has since been continued, though not always at a profit. The machine in present the way was made in Carrent new was new was made in Carrent new was new was new was new was made in Carrent new was new w

The ice is made in blocks about three feet long and five inches square, a block weighing 2:.045 pounds. It is sold at present for 41-2 cents per 2.2046 pounds, and is delivered at the door of the consumer from cartis, which make one trip a day. It it also is be had at all hours of the day from three designated depots, situated in or near the resident district of the city.

"I am unable to supply figures relative to the consumption of ice, but I have ascertained that it is very limited, and that the largest consumer never takes 100 pounds a day. Its use is confined almost entirely to the two hotels, four foreign boarding houses, half a dozen drink shops patronized by the foreign population, two clubs, and a few foreign families. It is never used to preserve food, but only to cool drinks, either in the bottle or when concocted separately. Butcher shops have no need for ice. All cattle are killed in the afternoon at the Government slaughter-house, and the meat is distributed the same day to the retail deader, who hangs it up in his tile-lined shop, which has wroughtiron doors and windows, so that air may freely circulate. As it is never hot here at night and the meat is cut up and sold at retail the next morning, it is still fresh and without the least bit of taint or deterioration when prepared by the cook for 7 o'clock dinner, or more than twenty-four hours after butchering. The local sanitary laws require that all meat or cattle killed one day shall be sold before noon next day, and, as all shops are daily inspected, just enough is killed to supply ordinary demands.

"Grocers and other venders sell nothing that would deteriorate or

nary demands.
"Grocers and other venders sell nothing

"Grocers and other venders sell nothing that would deteriorate on a cunt of lack of refrigeration. They deal only in foreign preserved butter and lard; all chickens and other fowls are dressed by the purchasers, while of fresh fish, which is hawked around the streets, there is a tenough for daily consumption, and consequently no necessity for ice in this line. Soda water fountains are unknown here; ice cream is a luxury very seldom indulged. Soda water fountains are unknown here; ice cream is a luxury very seldom indulged ni, and even used it is always made to order; while me little ice water used by the whole city would not consume anywhere near 100 pounds of ice a day in its manufacture. Water for drinking is cooled in porous receptacles called moringues, which are placed in the air, the cooling being done by expectations. which are piaced in the air, the cooling being done by evaporation. Everyone has a number of these, and they make the water agreeable for drinking purposes; so that even Americans soon forego ice water, which is an unknown thing to the natives. which is an unknown thing to the natives.

"As there are so few uses for ice here and I am reliably informed that the deand I am reliably informed that the demand for private consumption does not materially increase. I am inclined to tel eve that the outlook for the establishment of a new factory or the sale of new mach nes is not very flattering. Perhaps, with more modern machinery, independent water supply, lessened cost of production, and the adoption of our business methods, a pant would pay better and ice become more popular; but the fact remains that one could never hope for a large consumption in proportion to population, as compared with our cities, because the average Brazilian does not care for cold drinks.

One Factory in Chile. Consul Merriam writes from Iquique Chile, that there is but one factory in that city for the manufacture of ice. The machine was made in Germany. Its capacity is 8,538 pounds per day. During four months in the year the output is 4,264 pounds to 5,080 pounds; during the rest of the year it does not exceed 3,049 pounds. This machine is capable of producing an amount far in excess of the demand.

Consul Caples, of Valparaiso, says: "Al-Consul Caples, of Valparaiso, says: "Almost all the ice used in this district is manufactured by the breweries and bottling establishments; farther north, at Tocopilla, it is made by sea water condensing companies. It is almost impossible to approximate the quantity consumed, but it is large in proportion to the number of inhabitants, particularly in the central and northern portions of the district. It is used in breweries, bottling establishments, hospitals, hotels, saloons, and families. An abundance of ice is produced, and, in my opinion, additional ice-manufacturing establishments would have to facturing establishments would have to

extent of the use of ice can hardly be estimated as it is bought from the steamers at 3 cents (1.3 cents gold) per pound, if a small ice plant, not costing too much could be established, there would be considerable demand. A plant that would have an output of from 500 pounds to one ton a day would be large enough, as the town are small, and the sale of ice is limited."

Small Plant in Nicaragua.

Consul Dona'dson writes from Managua, Nicaragua:

"An ice plant has been established in Managua since 1888, with a capacity of two tons per twenty-four hours. It furnishes ice to Managua, Granada, Leon, Chinandega, Corinto, and all smaller places connected by railroad and steamboats with Managua, and as far as Greytown, on the Atlantic Coast. This plant is capable of producing twice the quantity of ice consumed in all these places."

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"Sonsonate has a population of 12,000, and has two ice plants with a joint capacity of 5,000 pounds, retailing at half a cent per pound.

"Ahuachapan, with a population of 10,-

United States, for the supply of the product to consumers. Besides the breweries, there are two independent ice plants, whereby competition is created, the price to the consumer kept within a reasonable limit, and, as a consequence, the consumption of this artificial ice during the long heated tegm is rendered considerable.

Under date of October 20, 1899, Vice Consul Zalles, of La Paz, Bolivia, writes that natural ice can be obtained at extremely low rates the year round, being brought by Indians from the slopes of the mountain Huayna Potosi. He knows of no ice plant in Bolivia, and is positive there would be no profit in such an enterprise.

Little Demand in Brazil.

"Ice retails at 4 1-2 cents gold. Perhaps

always at a profit. The machine in present use was made in Germany about ten years ago. It is capable of producing three tons of ice every twenty-four hours, but it seldom manufactures half that amount."

"The factory is situated along the sea front, on a narrow street of the lower city, in the region of the coal deposits. It obtains its water from the city water supply; but winks the period from January to July of this year, when, on account of the drought, there was no water flowing through the city mains, it purchased its water from springs, etc., near the city.

Catalismed and in optation in that Cay.

In Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, and in Cay.

In Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Their capacity is sufficient to supply the requirements of the people residing in the respective localities, sufficient to supply the requirements of the people residing in the requirements of the people residing in the respective localities, sufficient to supply the requirements of the people residing in the respective localities, sufficient to supply the requirements of the people residing in the respective localities, sufficient to supply the requirements of the people residing in the respective localities, sufficient to supply the requirements of the pe

CASTORIA For Infants and Charlen. Bears the

A POPULAR MISTAKE

Regarding Remedies for Dyspensis and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form, dyspep-sia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when, as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall vic-tim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and fleart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are are really so because their stonachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faced out women owe their condition to imperfact di-

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not arrorising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a some of other troubles, when, in fact, as D. Werthier says, there is but one genuine dyspepsia cure which is perfectly say, and reliable, and moreover, this retuedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific com bination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts, and bismuth. It is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stemath trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the food eaten, no dieting is necessary, inches at all the wholescent food was wall. simply eat all the wholesome food yo- want and these tablets will digest it.; cure results, because all the stomach needs is a rest, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give

dam, with a population of 6,00°. Thirty thousand dollars has been receilly voted by the municipality for an electric light plant, which will be purchased in the United States. They are supplied with ice from Georgetown, which sells there at 2 cents per pound. Communication is now by water. In a few months, a railway will connect the two places and a small plant established there would be a profitable investment. It will not be done unless by vestment. It will not be done unless by outside capital, which would also have to conduct the business. With this exception the outlook at this time for the establishment of plans or he sale of ice machinery is unfavorable.

United States Machinery in Peru. Consul Dickey, of Callao, Peru, says that there are two factories for the manufac ture of ice in Lima and five others in the cost \$35,000 gold. Ice is extensively con-sumed in summer, selling at from 3 to 5 cents gold per 2.2046 pounds, and paying a tax of 1 cent on the same. There is at present no outlook whatever for the establishment of ice plants or the sale of machinery for the manufacture of ice in

Uruguay: "An excellent ice plant is in op-eration here, controlled by the Consolidateration here, controlled by the Consolidation and is ready to extend its machinery as the market may warrant. The plant (German) is modern in every way, and the product first class. In my opinion, there is no consider the controlled to the contro is no opening here for new plants or ma chinery therefor. Consul Goldschmidt sends the following

from La Guayra:
"Ice is manufactured by three different concerns in Venezuela—one in Caracas, one in Puerto Cabello, and one in Maracaibo.

MIND CURE FOR ELEPHANT.

Christian Scientist Woman May Give Bad Tom Absent Treatment.

tion in the value of Colombian paper currency. If the concession is secured, it should grant to the concessionary the right to regulate the price at which the product may be sold according to the gold value of Colombian currency."

NEW YORK, May 21.—Tom, Central Park's erstwhile bad elephant, may be turned over to the Christian Scientists if other remedies are ineffectual, should he have a recurrence of the malady that recently made him mad, and of which he was NEW YORK, May 21.-Tom, Central may be sold according to the gold value of Colombian currency."

Government Controls the Rights. Vice Consul General Gudger, of Panama, says:

"The right to manufacture ice in this drpartment is sold by the Government to the highest bidder."

"The right to manufacture is in this drpartment is sold by the Government to the highest bidder."

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"The right to manufacture is in this drpartment is sold by the Government to big nachyder." big pachyderm.

big pachyderm.

"But you would not be safe in Tom's cage an instant," said the superintendent.

"Oh, that makes no difference," replied the younger woman. "We can cure him from our home, which is near here. We use the 'absent treatment, and often have patients as far off as China."

"Well ledies" said Mr. Smith "It had

patients as far off as China."
"Well ladies," said Mr. Smith, "I have little faith in the efficacy of long-distance cures for Tom's troubles, but should other remedies fail i shall send for you."
As his fair visitors departed the superintendent was seized with a violent spasm, akin to mirth.

At present Tom is doing quite well and is making no complaints.

is making no complaints.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S OUTBURST.

Poet Laurente Writes Verses on th Relief of Mafeking. LONDON, May 21.-The muse of Alfred austin, the poet laureate, has responded to a call to celebrate the relief of Mafeking

The poem consists of seven verses, aping

Tennyson's "Balaklava." Following are As pressed the foe more near, Only with naked spear, Ne'er knowing what to fear, Parley or blench meant; Forward through shot and shell, While still the foremost fell, They with resistless yell, Stormed his entrenchment.

Then when hope dawned at last, And fled the foe aghast, At the relieving hiast. Hard in the melly; Oh, our stout, stubborn kith. Kimberley, Ladysmith, Mafeking wedded with Lucknow and Delhi.

lee Cream Soda Kills a Girl. NEW YORK, May 21.-Rose Elizabeth Carraher, fifteen years old, daughter of Patrick Carraber, a liveryman, of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday from the effects of a glass of ice cream soda which she drank last Friday. Dr. Joseph L. Hicks, the at-tending physician, says the ice cream in the soda was poisonous.

CRIME ON A BRIGANTINE

Matthous Filipinos Commit a Triple Murder.

Captain Acosta, His Wife, and the Ship's Mate Cut to Pieces With Knives-The Vessel's Boatswain and Two Others Tried and Executed by the Native Authorities.

TACOMA, Wash., May 21.-Today's Oriental advices contained details of a ghastly tragedy on the brigantine Navarro, owned in Manila, which left Sorsogon is March with a cargo of hemp for Manila, and was not heard from until late in April. Two days out from Sorsogon the crew mutinied, under the leadership of the boatswain, and cut to pieces Captain Acosta, his wife, and the ship's mate,

The vessel was run into the river Lucol. in Middor. At this place two women servants of Captain Acosta's wife gave information to the native authorities, who arrested the ship's crew and found them guilty. The boatswain and two others were immediately executed and the balance of the crew were imprisoned for long

At the trial it developed that the boat-swain had a grievance against the ship's mate, and arranged the mutiny with the

facture of ice, because of a prejudice against other available water.

Many prefer natural ice, as it hardens and renders the soft rain water in which it is used more palatable. About five tons per day of artificial ice tre consumed in Paramaribo and about four tons in Cayenene. It is sold in those cities at 2 cents per pound. In this city, it is delivered to consumers at half a cent per pound.

Seventy miles down the east coast from Georgetown is the port of New Amsterdam, with a population of 6,000. Thirty thousand dollars has been recently voted by the municipality for an electric light.

MOSER TALKS OF HIS CRIME.

Explains How He Shot His Wife, Sons, and Daughter. SALT LAKE, May 21.-Samuel Moser who murdered his wife and children nea

Tremont, Ill., is under arrest here. Moser attracted the attention of a po iceman Secause of his bloody appeara At the police station he admitted that he had attempted suicide, first by shooting himself in the head and then by jumping into the Jordan River. Last night Moses calmly related details of his quadruple

coast and interior towns of Peru. The principal plant is a very extensive and modern one. The machinery for this plant was imported from the United States and my wife commenced making preparations for supper. The boys were out in the yard and she went down cellar for something. "I followed her down, and as she looked my wife co at me I fired just one shot. She was dead.

"The eldest boy came in and went into the bedroom, or I took him there. I shot him—nly once, he died right there—never felt it at all. I called the second boy in and sent him for a bucket of water. When he came in and went into the pantry I fired again. It did not kill him at once and I fired again—that killed him.

"Then I went back into the bedroom, where the baby was lying, only six months old. I fired and hit her, but she moved. I did not want her to went for the same and the same and

not want her to suffer, of course, and "I then went down into the cellar and arew a carpet over my wife. Then I put threw a carpet over my wife. Then I put some dresses over the other bodies, locked up the house, and left. I walked three les to Tremont and took a train, arriv-

ing here Thursday morning. LYNCHERS NOT INDICTED.

Maryland Grand Jurors Inable to Se

BELAIR, Md., May 21.-The grand jury Harford county was discharged Saturday after being in session six days and exmining ninety-four witnesses. No one was ndicted for the lynching of the negro Haris in Bela'r. On this subject the report of he grand jury says:

"The matter seeming to be of the greatest import considered during the session the jury was unable to obtain any facts pion at same distance, and still the holder definite enough to implicate any person of of world's records in some of the dash persons. The matter referred to was the control of breaking into the jail and taking therefrom Lewis Harris, colored, and his subsection. and dinner. Such a thing as an ice chest is almost unknown.

"I think that ice machines of small size much lynching. The lury experience of the lury experience from Lewis Harris, colored, and his subsequent lynching. The jury appreciate the strong charge delivered by his honor, and the utmost endeavor on the part of this body was exercised to discover through the many witnesses before them some facts that would allow them to decide who the participants in this act against the law and order of the county were, but from the evidence before it nothing whatever could be determined.

"On second consideration the suggestion is defined at Paris in July. Outside of the intercollegiate championships the participants in this act against the law and order of the county were, but from the evidence before it nothing whatever could be determined.

"On second consideration the suggestion offered by his honor, Judge Watters relative to the jury drafting a memorial when

tive to the jury drafting a memorial to the County Commissioners providing for the offering of a suitable reward for detection and conviction of the parties guilty of the lynching of Lewis Harris was adopted." The grand jury was composed of thoroughly representative men. The foreman was A. S. Strausbaugh, Judge Watters, in dismissing them said he was satisfied they had done all in their power to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage, and that they were not able to discover the parties from the evidence before them. h. was gratified that they had adopted his suggestion as to the memorial asking for a reward to be aftered by the County Com-missioners, and assured them that he would go before that body himself at their next meeting and urge such action be taken by them. He discharged the jury with the understanding that he would call them toge her again by authority of the Act of 1900 should any further conclusive evidence be discovered.

SET FIRE TO GRANDSTAND.

Pittsburg League Club's Refusal of Passes Said to Be the Cause. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.-Someone is trying to burn down the stands of the Pittsburg League Club. Shortly before Saturday midnight Groundkeeper Murphy, who lives in Exposition Park, saw three men running away from the grandstand. A few minutes later flames broke out un-der the stand near the home layers' bench. He quickly turned in an alarm, but before

the fire companies arrived he had, with help, extinguished the fire.

This is the thrid blaze under the grandstand since the season opened. The first was during the visit of the St. Louis team. The second was a week ago. It is believed that the fires were started by person who formerly held passes, but whom the new management refused to recognize.

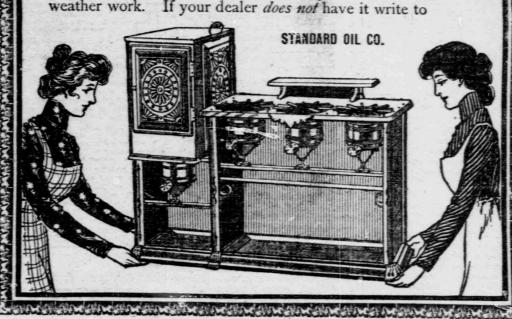
BALTIMORE, May 21. Frances Berdych, seven years old, had both of her legs cut off last night by being run over by a car of the Madison Avenue line on Broadway, between Gough and Bank Streets. The child ran across the street in front of the car, and despite the efforts of the motorcar, and despite the efforts of the motorman. Frank Chambers, to stop she was atruck by the fender and pulled under the trucks. When taken out it was found that her rigit leg was completely severed above the ankie, while the left leg was hanging above the knee by a piece of skin. The little victim was taken to the office of Dr. Frank Bressler and sent thence to the Hebrew Hospital in the Eastern police district ambulance. Her condition is considered critical she is a daughter of Frank Berdych, of 815 South Dallas Street.

Women Can Move It

From one part of the house to another—take it up in the store room for the winter if it's used only for hot weather cooking. Move it about for house cleaning. The most convenient and economical stove, from any point of view, is the

ickless Blue Oil Stove

absolutely safe, it could not be exploded if you tried. Greatest economy and least trouble of any stove made for hot weather work. If your dealer does not have it write to



Y. M. C. A. GAMES.

Local Athletes and College Cracks Will Compete for Honors. The track and field meet to be given by the Y. M. C. A. on June 2 premises to be the most attractive affair of its kind ever attempted locally.

In addition to the local entrants there will be many from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New York, representing Y. M. C. A. and athletic clubs. Assistant Physical Instructor Beckett, who has recently been placed in charge to assist Mr. Ridout, of the local association has had considerable experience in his has had considerable experience in his line, developing the athletic department of one of the branches of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., expects to make a good showing with the material at hand, and he will have Royce, Hough, and Le Matin the field events and Ferris, Greene, Mc-Elfresh, Stuart, Reddington, and Mather on the track as a nucleus of a good team, the rest to be drawn from about twenty-five candidates he now has in hand. He is somewhat handicaped by the absence of somewhat handicaped by the absence of Speare and Ford from the team, but he hopes to do well without them. A special attraction and one which must be appreciated by local lovers of

amateur sport will be the presence of such rollege cracks as Tewksbury, the "Pennsy" flyer; Kraenzlein, the best all-round man Pennsylvania University has and until a fortnight ago the holder of the world's record in running broad jump, and now second man in the country to Prinzstein, of Syracuse University, who early in this month jumped 24 feet 7:1-2 inches, making a new world's record. He will be here to retain his record and Kranzlein hopes to regain his lost laurels. They alone will be worth going miles to see. There will be Carroll, of Princeton, the flying high funpier, and Duffy, the world's champion sprinter in short distances, and opposed to him will be Minnell, n, another Georgetown Varsity man, and iternard Wefers, formerly the champion at same distance and will be highly

side of the intercollegiate champions to be held at Mott Haven next week, June 2 meet to be held here will be to only appearance together in this only appearance together in this country

RESCUED CREW ARRIVES

ing Boiler in Cuban Water NEW YORK, May 21 .- : mong the passengers who arrived this morning on the steamer Olinda from Cuban ports were Captain Beers and six members of the crew of the tug Pioneer, of Philadelphia the boiler of which exploded on May 10, in latitude 22.34, longitude 78.11, while towing barges around the Island of Cuba. The tug's crew were rescued by the crew of the barges and landed at Nuevitas. The Co., of Havana. was under charter to A. Truffin &

Passengers on the Sedgwick NEW YORK, May 21.-Among the pas sengers who arrived this morning on the United States transport Sedgwick from Havana were, Capts. W. A. Phillips and T. D. Murphy, Lieuts. C. C. Smith and A. E. Williams, and Mrs. Flizhugh Lee and familiWe Fit the "Hard-to-Fit."

This Sale Will Prove Our Claim

"Tailors may come and tailors may go, but we go on forever." They spring up on every corner and claim to be "leaders"-they shine for a few months in the light of their own bluster, and then fade into insignificance. We have been here for twenty years-we have led the move in popular-priced tailoring. We were the first to make a suit for less than \$10; we were the first to cut below \$9; we are the ONLY tailors in Washington who have ever made a first-class suit for less than \$8. YOU shall decide who has the right to claim leader-

All This Week We Shall Make Suits to Your Measure at

No special stock has been purchased for the occasion. Our reliable lines of Blue and Black Cheviots, Herringbone Stripes, Scotch Cheviots, and Mixed Worsteds are offered at this price. Such goods usually bring \$12. We are giving you an opportunity to prove our claim. We have earned a reputation for high-class work, and these suits will sustain it. Every garment is made here by expert hands. We ensure faultless style and fit. We live up to every representation. We please you and are rewarded with a constant patronage.

HORN THE TAILOR 637 F

A few weeks ago Mrs. Young, the owner of this latest of fashion's fancies, determined to collect a certain sum of money for the Lord Mayor's fund for the widows and orphans and then, by a happy thought, decided to utilize her pet, Pretty Good, for the nursose.

Led by a groom it has been taken into thickly carpeted rooms, where, with its fore legs on a chair, it accepts morsels of sweets and wins gold pieces from the pockets of its admirers.

Applied in the Concrete.

the purpose.

The animal is only thirty-six inches high Ine animal is only thirty-six mones high und can run about a house and up and down stairs like a dog, so Mrs. Young bought it a smart set of harners and a collecting box and pressed it into service.

A fortnight ago Pretty Good started on collecting box and preseed it into service.

A fortnight ago Pretty Good started on its career of mercy, making a tour of the Empress Club, Prince's Skating Club, and out the qualities of a pure and wholesome beer.

A PONY COIN COLLECTOR.

Device of a London Woman for Aiding Soldiers' Widows.

(From the London Leader.)

The latest sensation of the fashionable West End drawing rooms is the begging pony, on behalf of the widows and orphans of our soldiers killed at the front.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Young, the owner

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

The Attorney for the Defendant, concluding—
"Eternai vigilance is the price of liberty."
The Police Judge—In this case, the price is \$15,
We need the money.

In some cases the external signs of collagious based roison are so signs that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the

is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored splotches, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures, and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty; ears has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. I. Myers, no Mulberry St. Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spects at first, but afterwards."

Mr. H. J. Myers, 100 Mulberry St. Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards read all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had speat a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large, red splotches on my chest began to grow paier and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of gl. ss."

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatver for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.